



**YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED  
ASSESSMENT FOR  
HARLAND WAY, COTTINGHAM,  
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE**

By K.Weston

*DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT REPORT*

Report Number 2016/3    January 2016



## YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



York Archaeological Trust undertakes a wide range of urban and rural archaeological consultancies, surveys, evaluations, assessments and excavations for commercial, academic and charitable clients. We manage projects, provide professional advice and fieldwork to ensure a high quality, cost effective archaeological and heritage service. Our staff have a considerable depth and variety of professional experience and an international reputation for research, development and maximising the public, educational and commercial benefits of archaeology. Based in York, Sheffield, Nottingham and Glasgow the Trust's services are available throughout Britain and beyond.

**York Archaeological Trust, Cuthbert Morrell House, 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX**

Phone: +44 (0)1904 663000 Fax: +44 (0)1904 663024

Email: [archaeology@yorkat.co.uk](mailto:archaeology@yorkat.co.uk) Website: <http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk>

© 2016 York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited  
Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX  
A Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England No. 1430801  
A registered Charity in England & Wales (No. 509060) and Scotland (No. SCO42846)

## CONTENTS

<b>NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>III</b>
<b>KEY PROJECT INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>III</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK</b> .....	<b>1</b>
3.1 National Planning Policy.....	1
3.2 Regional and Local Planning Policy .....	2
<b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>2</b>
4.1 Geology and Topography .....	2
4.2 Previous Archaeological Interventions.....	3
4.3 Statutory and Non-Statutory Protected Features.....	3
4.4 Historic Landscape Characterisation .....	3
4.5 Listed Building Data.....	3
4.6 Cartographic Assessment.....	3
4.7 Photographic Assessment .....	8
4.8 Period by Period Summary.....	9
<b>5 WALK OVER SURVEY</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1 – GAZETTEER OF SITES IN THE STUDY AREA</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>FIGURES</b> .....	<b>24</b>

### Plates

Cover: Harland Way site looking east

Plate 1: The 1855 OS 6" to one mile map (with the Harland Road site area outlined in red).....	4
Plate 2: The 1911 OS 6" to one mile map (with the Harland Road site area outlined in red).....	5
Plate 3: The 1928 OS 6" to one mile map (with the Harland Road site outlined in red).....	6
Plate 4: The 1946 OS 6" to one mile map (with the Harland Road site outlined in red).....	6
Plate 5: : The 1977 OS 1:10,000 (with the Harland Road site outlined in red).....	7
Plate 6: Aerial photograph of the site in 2003 (Image from Google Earth).....	8
Plate 7: Aerial photograph of the site in 2008 (Image from Google Earth).....	9
Plate 8: Close up of site with area names .....	11
Plate 9: Northern field looking SW from Harland Way.....	12
Plate 10: Northern field looking NNE from SW corner .....	13

Plate 11: Northern field looking NE from SW corner.....	13
Plate 12: Main field looking NE from NW corner along boundary of Dorothy House.....	14
Plate 13: Main field looking S from NE corner.....	15
Plate 14: Main field looking N from SE corner with greenhouses in eastern field visible.....	15
Plate 15: Main field looking W from SE corner.....	16
Plate 16: Main field looking N from SW corner with boundary ditch visible.....	16
Plate 17: Eastern field looking W along fenceline.....	17
Plate 18: Eastern field looking S towards greenhouses.....	18
Plate 19: Eastern field looking W from middle of western boundary.....	18
Plate 20: Eastern field looking E from edge of greenhouses.....	19

## Figures

Figure 1 The location of the site.....	25
Figure 2 The location of the sites listed in the gazetteer.....	26

## Abbreviations

OD Above Ordnance Datum

YAT York Archaeological Trust

The following abbreviations are used in the 'Source' column of the gazetteer in Appendix 1

HE = English Heritage Pastscape

SMR = Data from Humber Archaeology Partnership

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*This desk-based assessment has been compiled to determine the impact of development on potential archaeological remains at a site at Harland Way, Cottingham, North Yorkshire. The site comprises a group of fields which are likely to have resulted from post medieval enclosure. There is no evidence for any features of archaeological interest within the site.*

## KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Harland Way, Cottingham, East Riding of Yorkshire
YAT Project No.	5853
Report status	Final
Type of Project	Desk-Based Assessment
Client	BDW Trading Limited
Planning Application No.	NA
NGR	TA 03149 33336
Museum Accession No.	YAT – accessioned as 5853
Nearest postcode	HU16 5PU

## REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	KW	29/01/16	IDM	29/01/16	DA	01/02/16

### Copyright Declaration:

York Archaeological Trust give permission for the material presented within this report to be used by the archives/repository with which it is deposited, in perpetuity, although York Archaeological Trust retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports, as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the repository to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

### Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the commissioning body and titled project (or named part thereof) and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of the author being obtained. York Archaeological Trust accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than that for which it was commissioned.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

York Archaeological Trust was commissioned by BDW Trading Limited to prepare a desk-based archaeological and historical assessment, to determine the potential for archaeological and historical remains on land at Harland Way, Cottingham, East Riding of Yorkshire (NGR TA 03149 33336, Figures 1-2). The report has been prepared prior to the submission of a planning application for the site.

The site lies on the north-western edge of Cottingham and measures 11.4 hectares (408m on north-south axis and 394m on east-west axis at the widest points). It is bordered to the north by Hartland Way (B133), to the south by field and beyond by Eppleworth Road, to the east by modern housing and to the west by fields and beyond by the A164.

Based on current information there is little evidence for any features of archaeological interest within the site.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

This work aims to assess the current state of historical knowledge about the site's topographic evolution and historical development, utilising a wide range of sources, so as to contribute to the development of an archaeological mitigation strategy for the site. The selected study area has a radius of 1km from grid point NGR TA 03149 33336 (Figure 2).

The report has been prepared using guidelines for the compilation of desk-based assessments drawn up by the Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, revised 2011), and using the internal guidelines of York Archaeological Trust.

Archaeological remains can be nationally or locally designated through listing or scheduling, and can appear in either national or locally held records; in addition information can be gleaned from historic records and published sources. To ensure good coverage of the study area the following sources were consulted:

The Humber Sites and Monuments Records Office

The National Monument Record which includes information on listed buildings

Historic Mapping

Published Sources

Various on-line sources

The results of the searches have been compiled into a Gazetteer (Appendix 1), and each site has been given a Unique Identifier (UI) which is used throughout this text. A walkover survey of the site was made on 14/01/2016. The resultant information has been assessed, and the potential impact of the scheme discussed. All original records pertaining to this report are held by York Archaeological Trust under the project code 5853.

## 3 PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

### 3.1 National Planning Policy

In March 2012 the Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in an effort to make the overall planning system less complex and more accessible. In this document Chapter 12 titled “Conserving and enhancing the historic environment” deals with archaeological and historic issues. This section supersedes the previous planning legislation, Planning Policy Statement 5: “Planning for the Historic Environment” (PPS5). However, in a revision note published by English Heritage in June 2012 it is stated that “the PPS5 Practice Guide remains a valid and Government endorsed document pending the results of a review of guidance supporting national planning policy”. It also states that “the policies in the NPPF are very similar and the intent is the same, so the Practice Guide remains almost entirely relevant and useful in the application of the NPPF”.

### **3.2 Regional and Local Planning Policy**

The Beverley Borough Local Plan comprises a number of documents including specific sections on Conservation (Conservation Areas and Archaeology) and Listed Buildings ([http://www.eastriding.gov.uk/planning/pdf/beverley\\_final/beverley/index.html](http://www.eastriding.gov.uk/planning/pdf/beverley_final/beverley/index.html)). East Riding of Yorkshire Council is developing the East Riding Local Plan, an amalgamation of borough local plans, which will eventually replace the Beverley Borough Local Plan when making decisions regarding the Cottingham area (<http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-building-control/east-riding-local-plan/>). At present, the two plans are being considered simultaneously.

Advice relating to archaeology is provided by the Humber Archaeology Partnership.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 Geology and Topography**

The solid bedrock of the site is Burnham Chalk formed approximately 84 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. The local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas. Superficial deposits of Devensian Till formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey).

A search of the British Geological Survey’s Online Borehole database yielded two boreholes just outside of the north western edge of the site, at Dorothy House, Harland Way (Figure 3). Data from the boreholes informs that the chalk bedrock was located at 21.95m below the surface. The Superficial deposits above 21.95m comprised gravel and clay but were not differentiated in the borehole report.

The land within the Harland Way site slopes gradually downwards from the north-west to the south east. The highest point, to the east of Dorothy House at the northern end of the site, stands at 38mAOD. The ground slopes down to 27mAOD at the south-west corner of the site, and down again to 20mAOD at the south-eastern corner. The triangular field to the east of Dorothy House is bordered by hedgerow and the large central field by ditches to the east and west and hedgerow to the north and south. The eastern field is bounded by post and wire/timber fence panelling on the northern edge and hedgerow and trees to the south and east. A large commercial greenhouse stands within this area of the site.

#### 4.2 Previous Archaeological Interventions

Interventions, listed in the SMR records, Heritage Gateway and Archaeological Data Service have been carried out at Castle Hill Hospital and Baynard Castle. A Watching Brief carried out at Castle Hill Hospital (UI36 and 37) recorded a possible post medieval boundary ditch. Excavations and Watching Briefs at Baynard's Castle (UI2) between 1992 and 2003 have revealed evidence of a 12<sup>th</sup> century manor house, plus the foundations of an earlier building, and medieval moats and ramparts. No archaeological interventions have been conducted within the site itself.

#### 4.3 Statutory and Non-Statutory Protected Features

Eleven statutory features are listed within the study area (see Listed Building Data). 35 non-statutory items were identified from English Heritage PastScape web site and from Hull SMR. Of the non statutory items, one is prehistoric, six are medieval, 24 are post medieval and four are modern.

#### 4.4 Historic Landscape Characterisation

In terms of its historic landscape characterisation the Harland Way site is classed as being within Cottingham, and it is not designated as an Historic Landscape.

#### 4.5 Listed Building Data

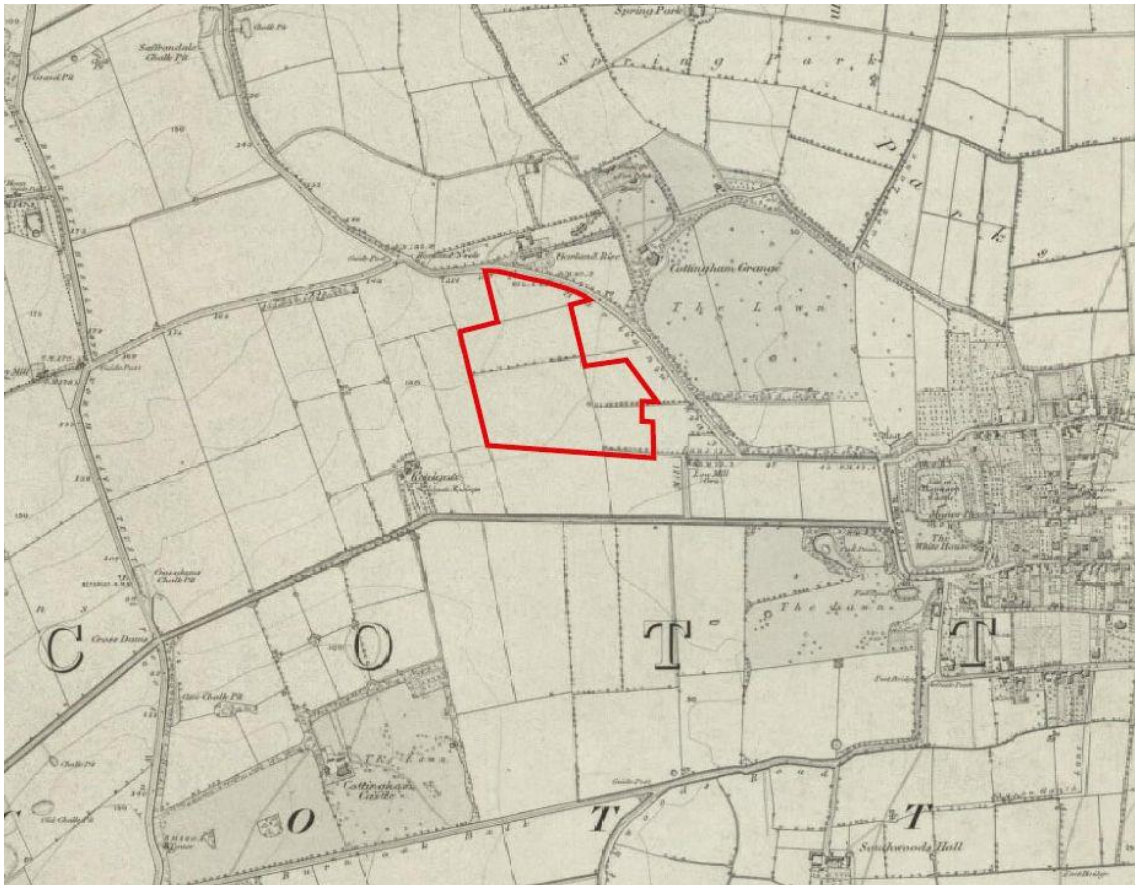
Eleven listed buildings are present within the vicinity (UI2, 17, 34, 35, 40-45). Two are Medieval, two date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, one to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and six to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The medieval, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings are Grade II listed. The 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings are Grade II\* listed.

#### 4.6 Cartographic Assessment

The earliest OS map of the area is the 1855 6" to a mile map (Plate 1). The landscape is largely rural and the field pattern in the area is suggestive of enclosure. The majority of strip fields are on a north-south alignment, though the fields within the site boundary are somewhat wider than those in the immediate vicinity. It is possible that these were never divided to the extent that the fields to the west were divided, or that they were divided and subsequently opened to form larger fields. In 1855, Cottingham and Hull were separated by arable fields.

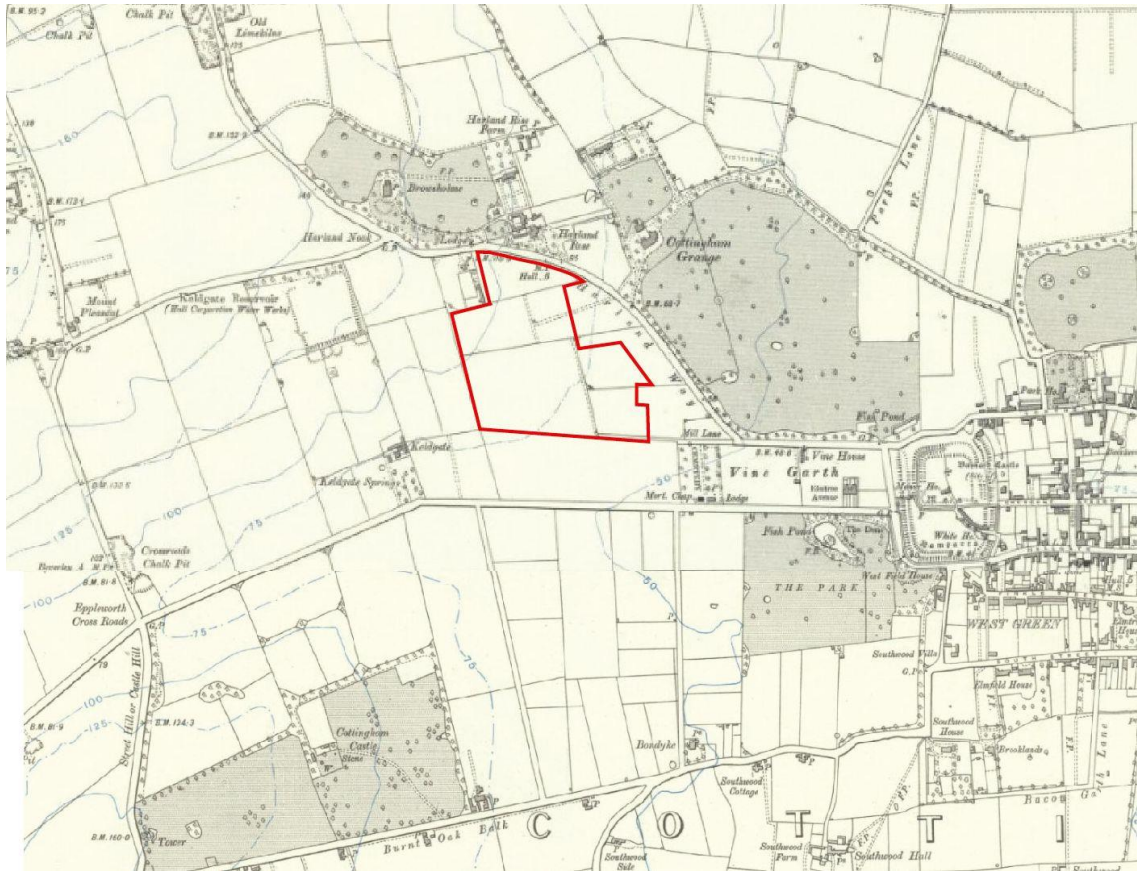
Several of the listed buildings referred to above appear in the 1855 OS map. The now demolished Cottingham Grange (UI15) and its open lawn area is clearly visible to the east of the site, as are the demolished Glass House, Fishpond and Avery to the north (UI 21-23). Harland Rise (UI14) to the north and Low Mill (UI9) are also present on the 1855 map. To the east, the boundary of Baynard Castle can be seen (UI2) as can the demolished 19<sup>th</sup> Century Cottingham Castle (UI16). Three post medieval fishponds are present (UI18, 20 and 21), in addition to two milestones which are still standing (UI24 and 25), and a demolished outbuilding (UI 28). Skidby Mill is also visible (UI34) as is the Old Manor House (UI35). The road layout is almost identical to today although the only named road within the search area in 1855 was Harland Way.





**Plate 1: The 1855 OS 6" to one mile map (with the Harland Road site area outlined in red).**

By 1911 (Plate 2) the 19<sup>th</sup> century Brownholme House (UI13) had been built to the north of the site, as had Mount Pleasant (UI27) to the west. Vine House (UI29) on Mill Lane to the south-west had also been built, in an area which has now become known as Vine Garth, and the Mill Lane cemetery had been established. Dorothy House can now be seen on the north eastern boundary of the site. Bondyke and pump (UI30) have been built to the south, on Southwood Road and the Old Limekiln (UI26) was visible in the north on what is now Woodhill Way. The Hull Corporation Water Works were constructed in 1909 and can be seen to the east of the site on the 1911 map. Although the fields within the site have remained the same, fields in the surrounding area, particularly to the south of the site, have been further subdivided indicating possible changes in land ownership or agricultural practices.



**Plate 2: The 1911 OS 6" to one mile map (with the Harland Road site area outlined in red).**

During the following 35 years the gradual development of housing along Southwood Road and South Street and to the south of Eppeworth Road can be seen on the OS maps of 1928 (Plate 3) and 1946 (Plate 4). The most substantial change within the study area is the development of Hull Sanatorium and the Infectious Diseases Hospital (UI36 and 37) on the site of the former Cottingham Castle 19<sup>th</sup> century house (UI16) which has now been demolished. The area directly around the site, including Cottingham Grange/Harland Rise to the north has seen no change at all between 1911 and 1946, and very little from 1855.



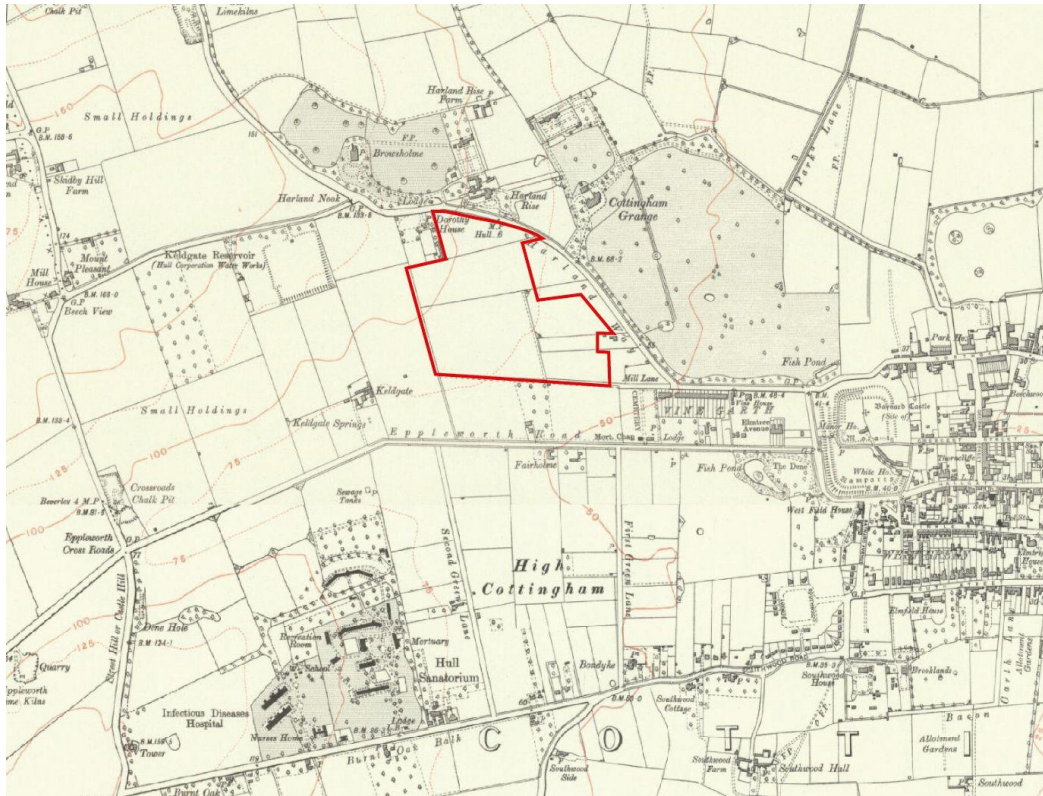


Plate 3: The 1928 OS 6" to one mile map (with the Harland Road site outlined in red).

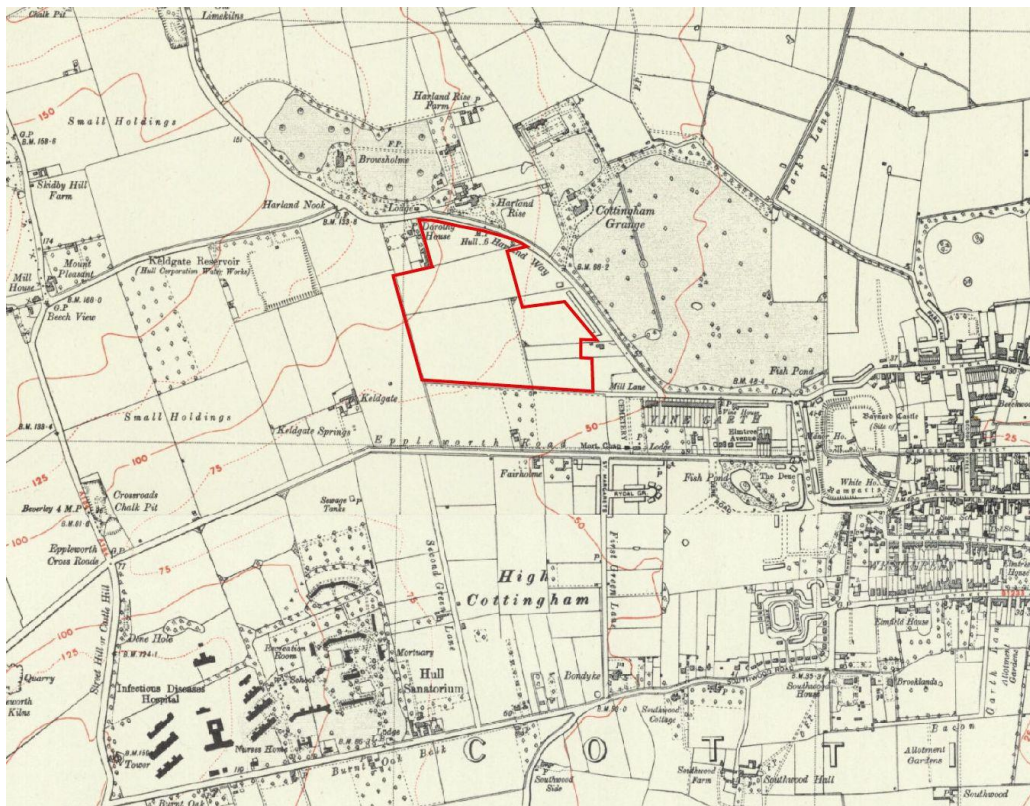


Plate 4: The 1946 OS 6" to one mile map (with the Harland Road site outlined in red).

By 1977 (Plate 5) the area has developed to the extent that we see today. Within the site itself, the nursery that still stands today has been constructed, and increased drainage is indicated on the map. To the north of the site, Cottingham Grange has been demolished to make way for Cottingham High School and, towards the east Cottingham Grange Lawns have been utilised to build University of Hull Halls of Residence (UI40-45). A large area of housing has been built to the south of Eppleworth Road, and Vine Garth has also been developed.

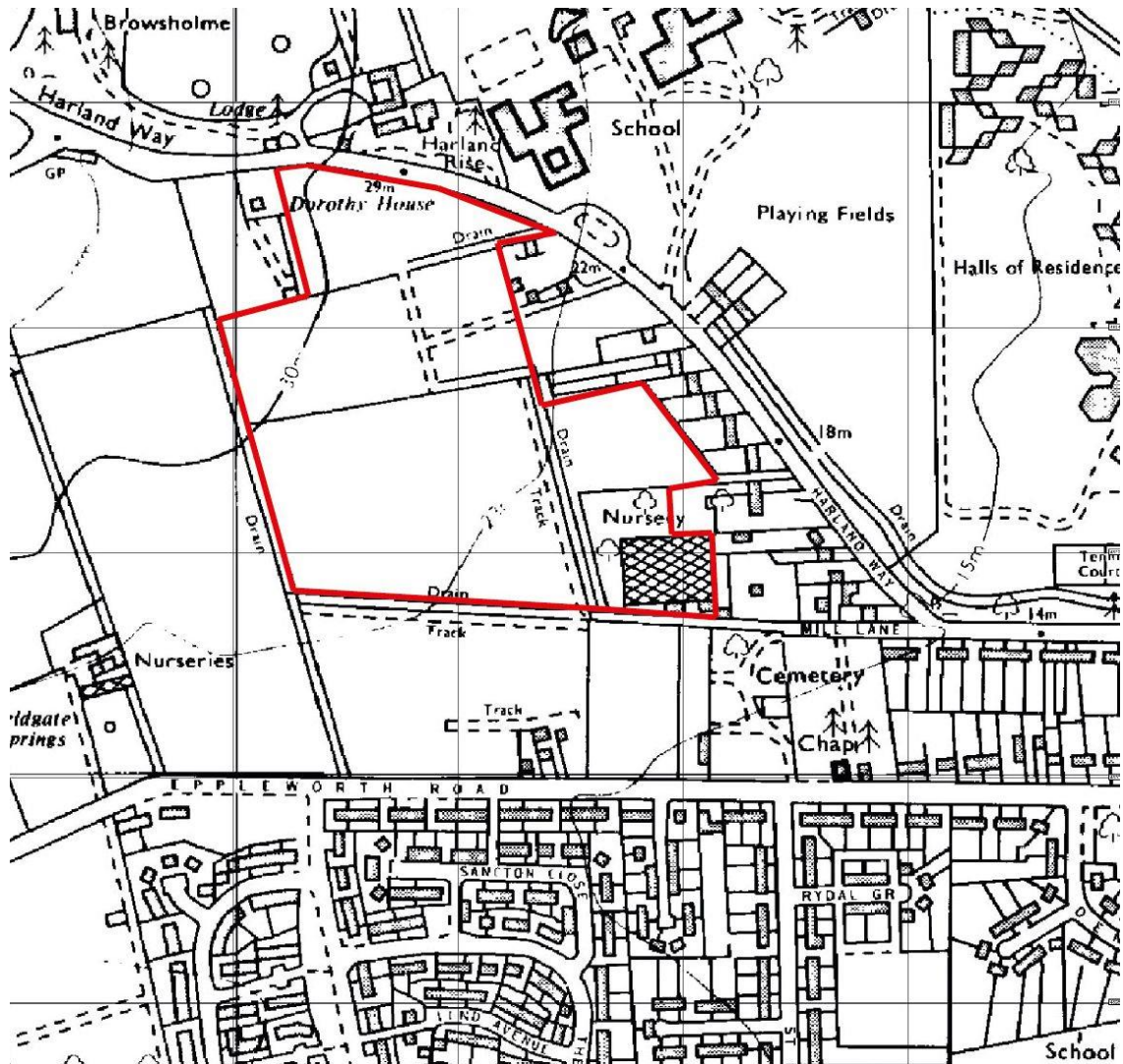


Plate 5 : The 1977 OS 1:10,000 (with the Harland Road site outlined in red).



#### 4.7 Photographic Assessment

There were no images of the study area on English Heritage's Images of England website, nor were there were no aerial photographs of the study area in the Cambridge University collections. The Britain from Above website holds a number of aerial photographs of Cottingham, four of which show the Sanatorium and Hospital in 1930.

Two aerial photographs of the study area are available on Google Earth dating to 2003 and 2008 respectively (Plates 5-6). There are no significant differences between the two images, apart from changes in vegetation which is due to the time of year the photographs were taken. No features can be identified within the study area from the aerial photographs.



Plate 6: Aerial photograph of the site in 2003 (Image from Google Earth).



**Plate 7: Aerial photograph of the site in 2008 (Image from Google Earth).**

## **4.8 Period by Period Summary**

### **4.8.1 Prehistoric (up to AD 71)**

There is very little evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area. One Iron Age gold 'stater' coin of the Corieltavi tribe was found at 47 South Wood Avenue, Cottingham in 1991 (UI1). The Corieltavi tribe are usually associated with the East Midlands; the area north of the Humber estuary, including Cottingham, is regarded as being the domain of the Parisi tribe. To date, there is no surviving evidence of prehistoric settlement in the study area.

### **4.8.2 Roman (AD 71-410)**

No evidence of Roman occupation has been found within the study area

### **4.8.3 Anglo-Scandinavian (410-1066)**

No evidence of Anglo-Scandinavian occupation has been found within the study area

### **4.8.4 Medieval (1066-1540)**

At the time of the Domesday book (1086), Cottingham consisted of a mill, five fisheries, woodland and farmland. In 1201, a licence to fortify was obtained by William de Stuteville who subsequently built Baynard Castle (UI2). The site includes substantial remains of ramparts, and the moat and inner court survive well as major earthwork features. Some of the outer court, defensive bank and surrounding outer moat have been developed for housing during the 20th century and the level of archaeological survival in this part is unknown. A Grade II listed 16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed building, The Old Manor House (UI35), is located



just east of the southern end of Harland Way. Two former medieval roads run east to west along the course of what is now known as Northgate (UI8) and the southern part of Harland Way (UI7). Medieval ridge and furrow has been identified on aerial photographs to the west of the site (UI6), but none have been documented within the site itself. A number of Medieval artefacts have been recovered from the study area, namely a 15<sup>th</sup> century jug (UI3), a lead ampulla (UI4), a 14<sup>th</sup> century sub-triangulate belt mount (UI5) and architectural fragments (UI2) found in the vicinity of Baynard Castle.

#### 4.8.5 *Post-medieval (1540-1850)*

Only one site within the study area dates to pre 18<sup>th</sup> century – Burn Park House was located to the north of the site (UI32) and has now been demolished. Five 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings are located within the study area. Low Mill windmill (UI9) to the south-east of the site appears on the 1855 OS map but has gone by 1910, George Knowlsey's house to the west of the site (UI11) has also been demolished, as has the 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse located on the junction of Keldgate Road and Harland Way (UI12). Two 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings within the study area are still standing – Westfield House (UI10) built in 1770 on the south-east edge of the study area and the Grade II listed White House, coach house and stable (UI17).

To the north of the site stood a number of 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings and features. The dominant property in the area was Cottingham Grange (UI15) built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and its associated garden and fishpond (UI21), aviary (UI22) and outbuildings/glass house (UI23 and 28). This area remained largely unchanged until the buildings were demolished in the 1950s to make way for Cottingham High School. Harland Rise House (UI19) was built in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and is still present. A post medieval milestone is also still present on Harland Way just beyond the site boundary hedgerow (UI24).

Within the village, to the south-east of the site, are the sites of two 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings, Vine House (and Ice House) within what was known as Vine Garth (UI29) and a house located on the eastern edge of the study area (UI19). Both have since been demolished. Two post-medieval fishponds (UI18 and 20) are located in this area. UI18 is still there but UI20 has been infilled. To the south of the site, just north of Southwood Road, is the location of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Bondyke and Pump (UI30). This has disappeared from the OS maps by the 1970s, when the area was developed for housing.

The area to the south-west of the site was dominated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by Cottingham Castle (UI16). This was in fact large manor house built by Thomas Thompson between 1808-1816, which was destroyed by fire in 1861. To the north of the Cottingham Castle site, a post-medieval milestone is located on Beverley Road (UI25) and directly to the east of the milestone is an underground passage (UI31). The purpose of this passage could not be established from historic records. To the west of the site, on the edge of the study area stand the Grade II listed Skidby windmill (UI34) which was restored in 1974, and Mount Pleasant House (UI27).

Post medieval ridge and furrow has been identified from aerial photographs (UI33) as cropmarks and earthworks to the south of the site, although none has been identified within the site itself. SMR aerial photograph records indicate that this appears to have been levelled by the latest 2008 vertical photography.

#### 4.8.6 Modern (1850 onwards)

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century a TB Sanitorium (UI36) and an infectious diseases hospital (UI37) were built on the site of the former Cottingham Castle. The buildings were designed by Joseph Henry Hurst and his successor D Harvey. Both hospitals were eventually amalgamated to form the current Castle Hill Hospital. Keldgate Reservoir (UI39) was built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and was subsequently expanded in the 1930s. It is still in use today. To the north east of the site, a temporary Second World War camp (Harland Way Camp) (UI38) was constructed near Cottingham Grange. The camp cannot be seen on the ground today and all roads and buildings were demolished in the 1950s to make way for Cottingham High School and University of Hull halls of residence. The halls of residence themselves were built between 1963-1967 and comprise six Grade II\* listed buildings (UI40-45)

## 5 WALK OVER SURVEY

The walk over survey was conducted on Thursday 14<sup>th</sup> January 2016. The weather was very overcast with moderate rain. For the purposes of the survey the site has been split into three areas (Plate 8). The site was accessible apart from the area behind the nursery greenhouses. The vegetation in the northern field was short-medium length grass. The eastern field was overgrown with brambles and long grasses on the open ground to the north, the southern area being nursery greenhouses. The main field has been ploughed at the time of the site walkover and the soil was clayey with small areas of waterlogging.



**Plate 8: Close up of site with area names**



**Northern field (Plates 9-11)**

The *northern field* measures c.118m on its N-S axis and c.218m on the E-W axis at the widest points. It is triangular in shape and can be accessed from Harland Way through a gate on the north eastern corner, from Dorothy House through a gate on the western edge, or from the *main field*, through a gap in the hedge on the western edge of the southern boundary. The northern boundary is mixed hedgerow. The southern boundary is mixed hedgerow for the most part, with the edge of cultivated gardens at the eastern end (Plate 9). The western boundary is cultivated hedgerow and wooden stake fencing forming the boundary of the garden of Dorothy House. No archaeological features were noted and no buildings are present in this field.



**Plate 9: Northern field looking SW from Harland Way**



**Plate 10: Northern field looking NNE from SW corner**



**Plate 11: Northern field looking NE from SW corner**



### Main field (Plates 12-16)

The *main field* can be accessed through a gap in the hedge from the *northern field*, or from the south along a footpath which leads from Eppleworth Road along the western edge of the field. It was noted that people use this footpath regularly to exercise their dogs. The field had been recently ploughed so no vegetation was present. No buildings are present and no archaeological features were noted within this field.

The field measures c.347m on the N-S axis and c.255m on the E-W axis at the widest points. It is bordered on the western edge by drainage ditches (Plate 16), and the eastern edge is boarded on the northern part by the backs of the gardens of houses along Harland Way, and the southern part by a drainage ditch which divides it from the *eastern field* (Plates 13 and 14). The northern edge is boarded by the gardens of Dorothy House and hedgerow to the eastern end (Plate 12). The southern boundary is made up of mixed hedgerow (Plate 15). Despite the slope towards the south, the main field appears more waterlogged at the northern edge compared to the central or southern edges. This may be due to more free draining soil conditions at the southern part of the site, or the presence of a greater number of field drains.



**Plate 12: Main field looking NE from NW corner along boundary of Dorothy House**



**Plate 13: Main field looking S from NE corner**



**Plate 14: Main field looking N from SE corner with greenhouses in eastern field visible**





**Plate 15: Main field looking W from SE corner**



**Plate 16: Main field looking N from SW corner with boundary ditch visible  
visible**

**Eastern field (Plates 17-20)**

The eastern field measures c.215m on the N-S axis and c.143m on the E-W axis at the widest points. It comprises uncultivated open scrub land to the north and greenhouses associated with Mill Lane Nursery to the south. Access to the field can be gained from the south from Mill Lane via the nursery,

The field has wooden panel fencing along the northern edge which backs onto gardens and small-holdings housing chickens and goats (Plate 17). It was not possible to walk the entirety of the eastern boundary due to the presence of the greenhouses, but the northern part was bordered by hedgerows and mature trees (Plate 18). The southern part of the field is dominated by the greenhouses, edged by a grass border in contrast to the brambles and scrub of the northern part. It was possible to access the open space at the south western corner of the field (Plate 20) which is laid to grass, has a concrete parking area and a drain cover adjacent to the southern side of the greenhouse.



**Plate 17: Eastern field looking W along fenceline**





**Plate 18: Eastern field looking S towards greenhouses**



**Plate 19: Eastern field looking W from middle of western boundary**



**Plate 20: Eastern field looking E from edge of greenhouses**

## **6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

No features of archaeological interest have been identified within the Harland Way site and there is very little evidence of any activity of prehistoric or Roman date within the immediate vicinity of the site. Evidence of medieval activity and settlement is mainly concentrated to the east of the site, within the village of Cottingham. Medieval activity to the west of the site is limited to roads, a findspot and ridge and furrow. Post-medieval activity is evidenced within the village, and also in the wider area surrounding the site to the south, west and particularly to the north, as people utilised the land surrounding the village. It is therefore likely that this area would have been used for agriculture during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Given the location of the site, to the west of the main village of Cottingham and given a lack of recent disturbance other than ploughing, there is the possibility for as yet unknown archaeological remains to be present.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

### Bibliography

Allison, K.J, 1979. A history of the County of York: East Riding. Volume IV. Oxford University Press: Oxford.

Webb, M, 1969. Architecture in Britain Today. Country Life: Middlesex

### Web-based sources (Accessed on 5th January 2016)

Archaeological Data Service	<a href="http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/">http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/</a>
Britain from Above	<a href="http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/">www.britainfromabove.org.uk/</a>
British Geological Survey	<a href="http://www.bgs.ac.uk/">www.bgs.ac.uk/</a>
British Listed Buildings	<a href="http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/">http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/</a>
Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs	<a href="http://www.geog.cam.ac.uk/cucap/">http://www.geog.cam.ac.uk/cucap/</a>
DEFRA	<a href="http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx">http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx</a>
Domesday Book Online	<a href="http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/">www.domesdaybook.co.uk/</a>
English Heritage Images	<a href="http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/">www.imagesofengland.org.uk/</a>
English Heritage Listings	<a href="http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx">list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx</a>
English Heritage Pastscape	<a href="http://www.pastscape.org.uk/">www.pastscape.org.uk/</a>
Google Earth	<a href="http://www.google.co.uk/intl/en_uk/earth/">http://www.google.co.uk/intl/en_uk/earth/</a>
Heritage Gateway	<a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/">www.heritagegateway.org.uk/</a>
National Library of Scotland	<a href="http://maps.nls.uk/os/6inch-england-and-wales/index.html">http://maps.nls.uk/os/6inch-england-and-wales/index.html</a>
Vision of Britain	<a href="http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/14280">http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/14280</a>

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Walk over survey and associated text	K. Weston
Report written by	K. Weston

## APPENDIX 1 – GAZETTEER OF SITES IN THE STUDY AREA

GAZETTEER OF SITES IN THE STUDY AREA			
UI	Reference Numbers	Grid Reference	Description
1	SMR Ref: 9054	TA03963266	Iron Age gold stater coin of the Corieltauvi
2	SMR Ref: 816 (Castle), 20042 (Arc Frags) SMR Monument No: 32633 EH Mon No: 79142 Events: EHU140, EHU212, EHU315, EHU413, EHU86, EHU1470, EHU401, EHU905 Listing: 1019823	TA04103305	Baynard Castle - Substantial remains of a moated enclosure and rampart, also visible on aerial photographs and LIDAR. Finds from the site suggest that there may have been a settlement on the site in the Mid Saxon period. Architectural fragments recovered.
3	SMR Ref: 828	TA040328	Findspot of 15 <sup>th</sup> century jug
4	SMR Ref: 852	TA038329	Findspot of medieval lead ampulla
5	SMR Ref: 19853 Event: EHU1857	TA027324	Findspot of 14 <sup>th</sup> century sub-triangular belt mount with zoomorphic terminal
6	SMR Ref: 20347 Mon No: 1566944	TA0249732773 and TA 03650 33152	Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on air photographs, in the parish of Cottingham. Most appears to have been levelled.
7	SMR Ref: 871 Mon No: 1566853	TA03993287 TA0293132343	Site of former medieval roads west and south east of Baynard Castle.
8	SMR Ref: 872	TA04163319	Site of former medieval road – Hallgate to Low Mill
9	SMR Ref: 823	TA035331	Site of 18 <sup>th</sup> century windmill
10	SMR Ref: 7819	TA04063285	Westfield House (c1770)
11	SMR Ref: 7833	TA041332	Site of George Knowsley's House (1700-1799)
12	SMR Ref: 7836	TA 0275 3355	Post medieval farmhouse (1750-1799)
13	SMR Ref: 7837	TA 0283 3368	Browsholme House (1850-1899)
14	SMR Ref: 7838	TA 0318 3360	Harland Rise House (1850-1899)

15	SMR Ref: 7839	TA 033 337	Site of Cottingham Grange (1800-1802)
16	SMR Ref: 7877 Event: EHU1875	TA 0273 3242	Site of Cottingham Castle – 19 <sup>th</sup> century house built 1808-16
17	SMR Ref: 8666 Listing: 7/3 and 7/9	TA 0416 3294	The White House, Hallgate and coach house and stable – Grade II Listed (1750-1799)
18	SMR Ref: 12363	TA 0382 3293	Post medieval fishpond
19	SMR Ref: 12366	TA 0406 3280	Site of building (1540-1899)
20	SMR Ref: 12387	TA 0400 3282	Post medieval fishpond
21	SMR Ref: 12387	TA 033 337	Post medieval garden and fishpond
22	SMR Ref: 12388	TA 0337 3374	Site of aviary
23	SMR Ref: 12389	TA 0332 3377	Outbuilding
24	SMR Ref: 12390	TA 0318 3353	Milestone, Harland Way
25	SMR Ref: 12392	TA 0224 3284	Milestone, Beverley Road
26	SMR Ref: 12647	TA 024 340	Site of post medieval Lime Kiln
27	SMR Ref: 12818	TA 0216 3336	Mount Pleasant post medieval House
28	SMR Ref: 12821	TA 0311 3371	Site of outbuilding
29	SMR Ref: 12822 and 12824	TA 0375 3310	Vine House and site of Ice House
30	SMR Ref: 14971	TA 0352 3246	Bondyke and Pump
31	SMR Ref: 15530	TA 0230 3282	Underground passage
32	SMR Ref: 16585	TA0334	Site of 17 <sup>th</sup> century Burn Park House
33	Monument: 1566959 and 1566960	TA 02354 32621 and TA 03746 32803	Post medieval ridge and furrow and narrow ridge and furrow are visible as cropmarks and earthworks on air photographs in the parish of Skidby.
34	SMR Ref:1376 Listing: 7/97	TA 0205 3331	Skidby Windmill Grade II listed building. Built in 1821, raised in late 1870's and restored c1974.

35	SMR Ref: 5747 Listing: 7/10 List Entry Number 1347016	TA04073303	Old Manor House c.16th century, timber framed with brick infilling and some 20th century additions in coursed rubble. 2 storeys with pantiled roofs. Grade II listed.
36	SMR Ref: 16478 EHU1857 Monument Number 1068461	TA 029 325	Castle Hill Hospital (East Site) built 1914-16. Later additions and partly demolished.
37	SMR Ref: 16478 EHU1857 Monument Number 1068470	TA 026 324	Castle Hill Hospital (West Site) built 1921-39. The hospital was eventually amalgamated with the TB sanatorium (Hob No 1068461), to create Castle Hill Hospital.
38	Monument Number 1566829	TA 0374 3342	A Second World War military camp is visible on historic aerial photographs. The plan of the camp is unusual for a military installation.
39	SMR Ref: 16796	TA026334	Keldgate Reservoir (1908-1999)
40	SMR Ref: 20897 Listing: 1103343	TA0384033420	Reckitt Hall, The Lawns (Grade II* Listed) - Hall of residence. 1963-67.
41	SMR Ref: 20898 Listing: 1276987	TA 03799 33475	Nicholson Hall, The Lawns (Grade II* Listed) - Hall of residence. 1963-67.
42	SMR Ref: 20899 Listing: 1103344	TA 03807 33541	Morgan Hall, The Lawns (Grade II* Listed) - Hall of residence. 1963-67.
43	SMR Ref: 20900 Listing: 1232675	TA0379633419	Lambert Hall, The Lawns (Grade II* Listed) - Hall of residence. 1963-67.
44	SMR Ref: 20901 Listing: 1103345	TA 03689 33644	Grant Hall, The Lawns (Grade II* Listed) - Hall of residence. 1963-67.
45	SMR Ref: 20902 Listing: 1103346	TA0371033601	Downs Hall, The Lawns (Grade II* Listed) - Hall of residence. 1963-67.

## FIGURES

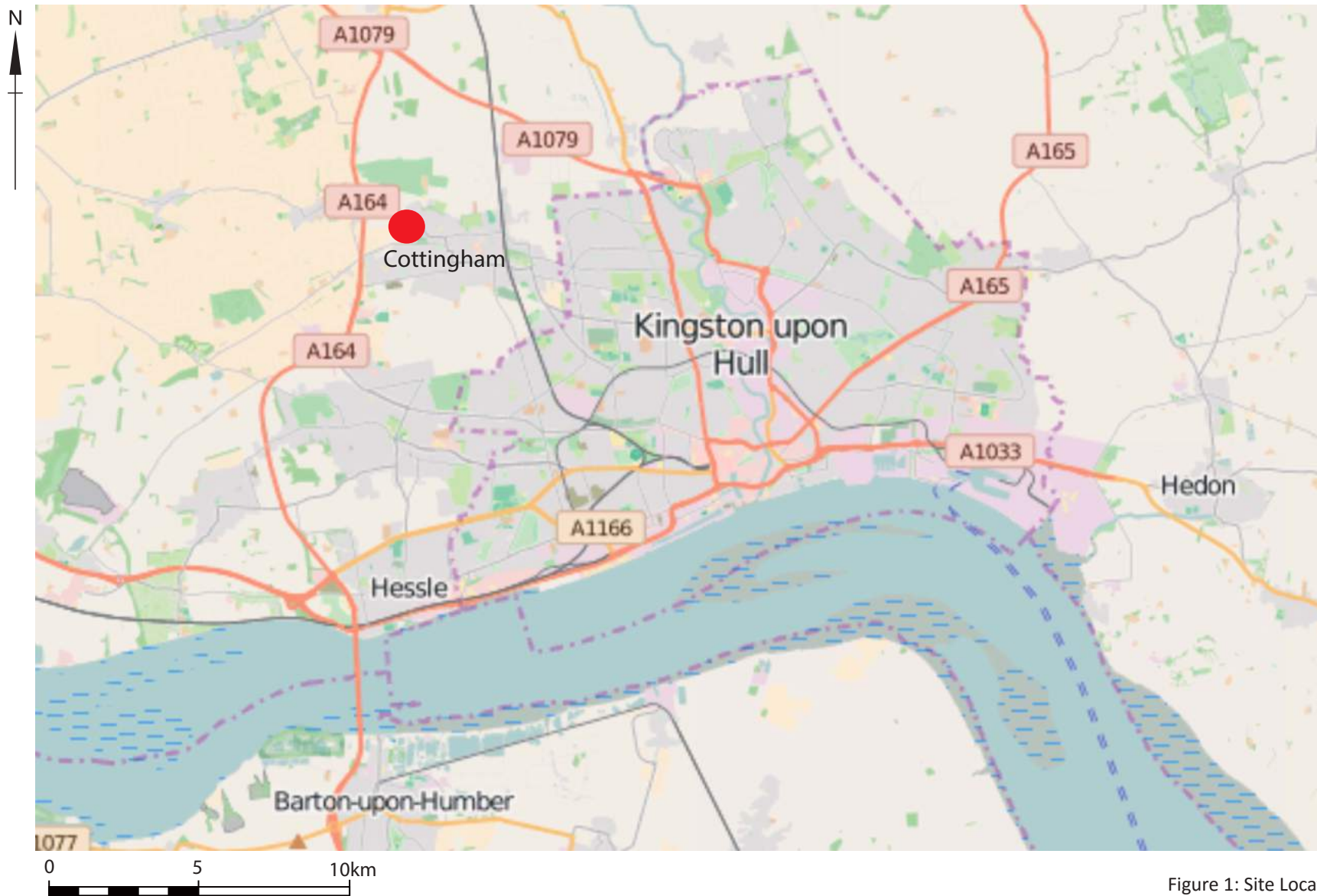


Figure 1: Site Location

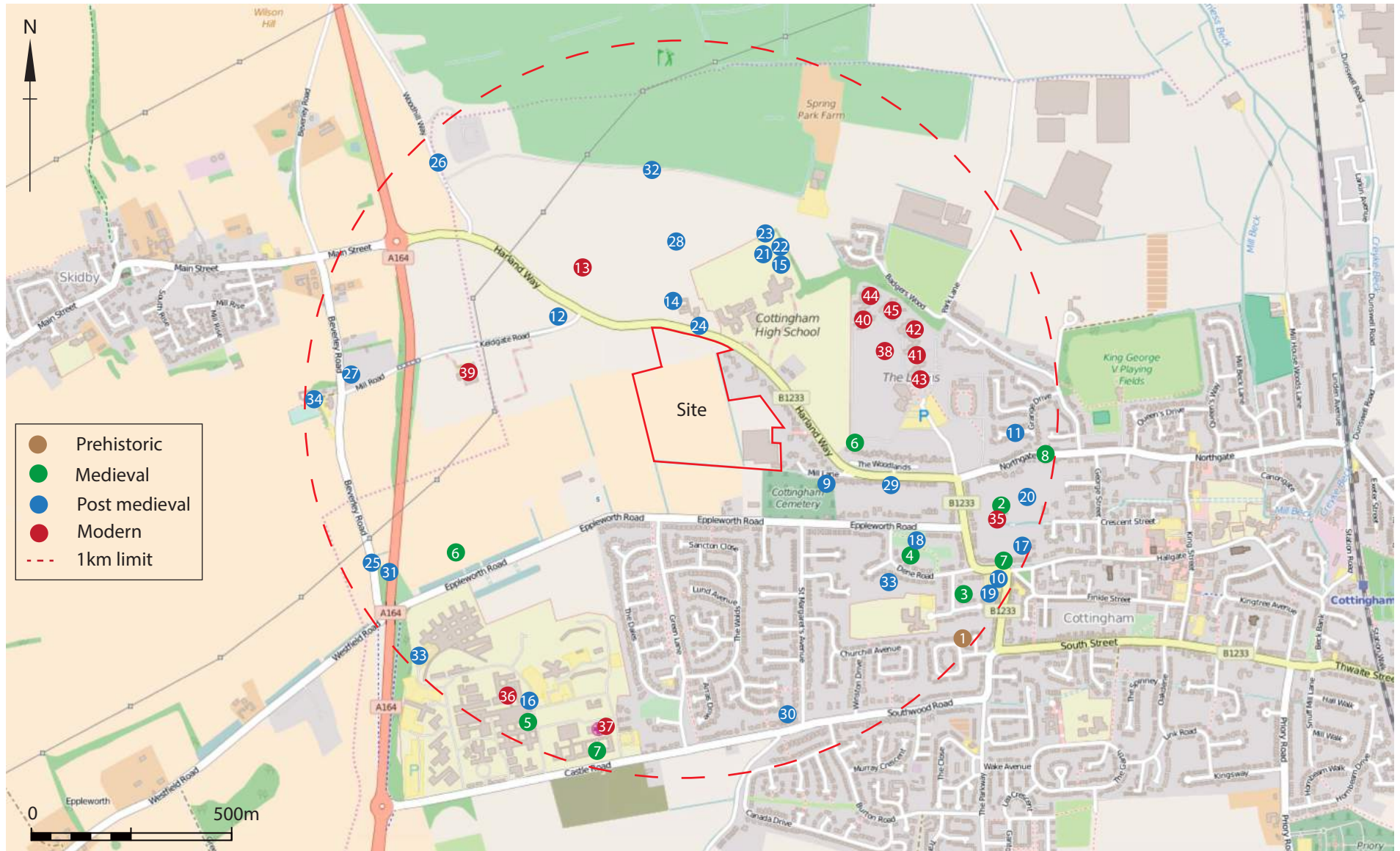


Figure 2: Location of site in Gazetteer